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liberal culture for all." The Idealism of Service cannot, by some of us, be accounted the last word of philosophy; and the inability of final causes to explain might have been set forth in greater detail. Within his self-imposed limits, however, Professor Henderson writes with commendable clearness and thoroughness.

Professor MacVannel's *Outline*, a revised and somewhat unevenly expanded syllabus prepared originally for the use of his students in the classroom, is intended to aid the reader in following a course of lectures on the subject and, more generally, in systematising the knowledge that he may have acquired. The author's philosophy appears to be humanistic, his science evolutionary and finalistic, his psychology dynamic, and his education social. The forty section-headings of the syllabus will, no doubt, help the beginning student to pigeon-hole facts and theories.

La crise de la psychologie expérimentale: le présent et l'avenir. Par N. KOSTYLEFF. Paris, F. Alcan, 1911. pp. 176.

The book opens with destructive criticism. Experimental psychology has worked at random; it is wholly unable to reduce its results to a system of knowledge; it has, indeed, no results of importance to show. Psychophysics, physiological psychology, psychometry have all alike followed blind paths that lead them nowhere. The synthesis offered by Toulouse, Piéron and Vaschide is clear but jejune; that offered by Titchener is full but imperfect. Binet was on the right road in his study of intelligence, but he ends, after all, with a series of practical tests which take him far away from psychology. The Würzburg school has shown an increasing tendency to metaphysical speculation.

What shall be the remedy? The great mistake of experimental psychology has been to take its subject-matter statically and not dynamically. All mental processes—we catch hints of this position in the work of Mach, Wahle, Bourdon, Nuel—must be regarded as complexes of cerebral reflexes; all the rich variety of the mental life must be explained by the composition of these reflexes. Pawlow, and more especially Bechterew, have pointed the way to an objective psychology; Berger and Anderson, Girard and Frédéricq, have thrown light on the physiology and physical chemistry of the brain-reflex. We must combine Bechterew's procedure with that of introspection, and must work genetically; children must be brought together in psychopaedological institutes for systematic examination. The study of words will tell us when the first true 'image' appears; we may then go on to ask which appears first, object-image or quality-image, substantive or adjective, heterosensory or homosensory reflex-groups; and so we may pass to the earliest judgments, to memory and association, to abstraction, to wordless or imageless thinking, to reasoning, to attention. We shall thus obtain a psychology that is both objective in its grounding and outlook and systematic in its scope and presentation.

So the author. Criticism is wholesome; and his criticism of experimental psychology contains, no doubt, a measure of the truth. It loses a good deal of effectiveness, however, when we realize that M. Kostyleff has a hobby of his own; that he would confine the science to what is now one of its many directions, and tie it down to a certain plan and a certain method that now have many rivals. Clearness of thought is a great virtue, and psychology can only profit if this theory and point of view are carried to their logical conclusion and thoroughly tested by experiment. Meanwhile, the book will not alarm those who are trying to clarify and to systematise on other principles.

E. B. T.